

About the hour when he reached Paris *on* the morning of June 5, " L'Aurore " appeared with his declaration " Jus-tice !" a translation of which was issued the same day in " The Westminster Gazette."^a After recalling under what circumstances he had been obliged to leave France, men-tioning how he had been threatened and insulted and how cruelly he had suffered both before and during his exile, Zola reviewed the many developments of the Dreyfus case. And he continued:

"Now, as truth has been made manifest and justice has been granted, I return. I desire to do so as quietly as possible, in the serenity of victory, without giving any occasion for public disturbances. Those treat me unworthily who would confound me with the base folk who batten on public demonstrations. Even as I remained quiet abroad, so shall I resume my seat at the national hearth like a peaceful citizen who wishes to disturb none, but only desires to resume his usual work without giving people any occasion to occupy themselves further about him,"

He disclaimed, he said, all reward or applause, for no merit attached to what he had done. The cause was so beautiful, so human. Truth had conquered, and it could not have been otherwise, Then he added :

" Moreover, my reward I have it already, it is that of thinking of the innocent man whom I have helped to extricate from the living tomb in which he had been plunged in agony for four long years. Ah! I confess that the idea of his return, the thought of seeing

him free and of pressing his hands in mine,
overwhelms me with
extraordinary emotion, fills my eyes with
bappy tears ! That

have not yet had a moment to myself. I made on the
whole a very satisfac-
tory journey, not a soul recognised me, and here everytMng
is for the best"

¹ The numerous articles on the Dreyfus case which the
writer contributed
to that journal were largely inspired by Zola.